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WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 11.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following message was yesterday sent to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States. The sentiments it excited in both Houses were purely national, and almost unanimous.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,

I lay before Congress communications just received from the plenipotentiaries of the United States, charged with negociating peace with G. Britain; shewing the conditions on which alone that government is willing to put an end to the war.

The instructions to those plenipotentiaries, disclosing the grounds on which they were authorised to negociate and conclude a treaty of peace, will be the subject of another communication.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, October 10, 1814.

DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, and Russell, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated

GHENT, 12th, August, 1814.

SIR—We have the honor to inform you that the British commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams, Esquire, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, the 6th instant. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their secretary, called upon us to give us notice of the fact, and to propose a meeting at a certain hour, on the ensuing day.—The place having been agreed upon, we accordingly met, at one o'clock, on Monday, the 8th inst.

We enclose, herewith, a copy of the full powers exhibited by the British commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the sincere and earnest desire of their government, that the negociation might result in a solid peace, honorable to both parties. They, at the same time, declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal for this negociation, had altered the pacific disposition of their government, or varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to conclude the peace.

We answered, that we heard these declarations with great satisfaction, and that our government had acceded to the proposal of negociation, with the most sincere desire to put an end to the differences which divide the two countries, and to lay upon just and liberal grounds the foundation of a peace which, securing the rights and interests of both nations, should unite them by lasting bonds of amity.

The British Commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were instructed.

1. The forcible seizure of marines on board of merchant vessels, and in connection with it, the claim of his Britannic majesty to the allegiance of all the native subjects of Great-Britain.

We understood them to intimate, that the British government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, it necessarily attracted notice and was considered as a subject which would come under discussion.

2. The Indian allies of Great-Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory.

The British Commissioners stated, that an arrangement upon this point was a *sine qua non:* that they were not authorised to conclude a treaty of peace which did not embrace the Indians, as allies of his Britannic Majesty; and that the establishment of a definite boundary of the Indian territory was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between the United States and Great-Britain.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the United States and the adjacent British colonies.

With respect to this point, they expressly disclaimed any intention on the part of their government, to acquire an increase of territory, and represented the proposed revision as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute.

After having stated these three points, as subjects of discussion, the British Commissioners added, that before they desired any answer from us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British government did not deny the right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas; but that the privileges, formerly granted by treaty to the United States, of fishing within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing and drying fish on the shores of the British territories, would not be renewed without an equivalent.

The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British, was not stated. From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they seemed to wish us to understand that they were not anxious that it should be discussed, and that they only intended to give us notice that these privileges had ceased to exist, and would not be again granted without an equivalent, nor unless we thought proper to provide expressly in the treaty of peace for their renewal.

The British Commissioners having stated, that these were all the subjects which they intended to bring forward or to suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were instructed to enter into negociation on these several points? and whether there was any amongst these which we thought it unnecessary to bring into the negociation? and they desired us to state, on our part, such other subjects as we might intend to propose for discussion in the course of the negociation. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, in order to afford us the opportunity of consultation among ourselves, before we gave an answer.

In the course of the evening of the same day, we received your letters of the 25th and 27th of June.

There could be no hesitation on our part, in informing the British Commissioners, that we were not instructed on the subjects of Indian pacification or boundary, and of fisheries. Nor did it seem probable, although neither of these points had been stated with sufficient precision in that first verbal conference, that they could be admitted in any shape.—We did not wish, however, to prejudge the result, or by any hasty proceeding, abruptly to break off the negociation.—It was not impossible that, on the subject of the Indians, the British government had received erroneous impressions from the Indian traders in Canada, which our representations might remove: and it appeared, at all events, important, to ascertain distinctly the precise intentions of Great-Britain on both points. We, therefore, thought it advisable to invite the British Commissioners to a general conversation on all the points; stating to them, at the same time, our want of instructions on two of them, and holding out no expectation of the probability of our agreeing to any article respecting them.

At our meeting on the ensuing day we informed the British commissioners, that upon the first and third points proposed by them we were provided with instructions, and we presented as further subjects considered by our government as suitable for discussion:

1st A definition of blockade; and as far as might be mutually agreed of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2d. Claims of indemnity in certain cases of capture and seizure.

We then stated that the two subjects, 1st of Indian pacification, and boundary, and 2d of fisheries, were not embraced by our instructions.

We observed, that as these points had not been heretofore the grounds of any controvesy between the government of Great-Britain and that of the United States, and had not been alluded to by lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negociation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipated and made the subject of instructions by our government: that it was natural to be supposed, that our instructions were confined to those subjects upon which differences between the two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, the boundary of the Indian possessions within our territories, was new and without example. No such provision had been inserted in the treaty of peace in 1783, nor in any other treaty between the two countries. No such provision had, to our knowledge, ever been inserted in any treaty made by Great-Britain or any other European power in relation to the same description of people, existing under like circumstances. We would say, however, that it would not be doubted, that peace with the Indians would certainly follow a peace with Great-Britain: that we had information that commissioners had already been appointed to treat with them; that a treaty to that effect might, perhaps, have been already concluded: and that the United States, having no interest, nor any motive, to continue a separate war against the Indians, there could never be a moment when our government would not be disposed to make peace with them.

We then expressed our wish to receive from the British commissioners a statement of the views and objects of G. Britain upon all the points, and our willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no agreement should be agreed on, upon the points not included in our instructions, the government of the U. S. might be possessed of the entire and precise intentions of that of G. B. respecting these points, and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections, on the part of the U. S. or any such arrangement.

In answer to our remark that these points had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negociation, it was said, that it could not be expected, that, in a letter merely intended to invite a negociation, he should enumerate the topics of discussion, or state the pretensions of his government; since these would depend upon ulterior events, and might arise out of a subsequent state of things.

In reply to our observation, that the proposed stipulation of an Indian boundery was without example in the practice of European nations, it was asserted, that the Indians must in some sort be considered as an independent people, since treaties were made with them, both by G. Britain and by the U. States; upon which we pointed out the obvious and important difference between the treaties we might make with Indians, living in our territory, and such a treaty as was proposed to be made, respecting them, with a foreign power, who had solemnly acknowledged the territory on which they resided to be part of the U. States.

We were then asked by the British commissioners whether, in case they should enter further upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement on the points on which we had no instructions, particularly on that respecting the Indians, which arrangement would be subject to the ratification of our government?

We answered that, before the subjects were distinctly understood, and the objects in view more precisely disclosed, we could not decide whether it would be possible to form any satisfactory article on the subject; nor pledge ourselves as to the exercise of a discretion under our powers, even with respect to a provisional agreement. We added, that as we should deeply deplore a rupture of the negociation on any point, it was our anxious desire to employ all possible means to avert an event so serious in its consequences; and that we had not been without hopes that a discussion might correct the effect of any erroneous information which the British government might have received on the subject, which they had proposed as a preliminary basis.

We took this opportunity to remark, that no nation observed a policy more liberal and humane towards the Indians, than that pursued by the U. States; that our object had been, by all practicable means, to introduce civilization amongst them; that their possessions were secured to them by well defined boundaries; that their persons, lands and other property, were now more effectually protected against violence or frauds from any quarter, than they had been under any former government; that even our citizens were no allowed to purchase their lands; that when they gave up their title to any portion of their country to the U. States, it was by voluntary treaty with our government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent; and that through these means the U. S. had succeeded in preserving, since the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, an uninterrupted peace of 16 years, with all the Indian tribes; a period of tranquility much longer than they were known to have enjoyed heretofore.

It was then expressly stated on our part, that the proposition respecting the Indians, was not distinctly understood. We asked whether the pacification, and the settlement of a boundary for them were both made a *sine qua non?*—Which was answered in the affirmative. The question was then asked the British commissioners, whether the proposed Indian boundary was intended to preclude the U. S. from the right of purchasing by treaty from the Indians, without the consent of G. B. lands lying beyond that boundary? And as a restriction upon the Indians from selling by amicable treaties, lands to the U. States as had been hitherto practised?

To this question, it was first answered by one of the Commissioners, that the Indians would not be restricted from selling their lands, but that the U. States would be restricted from purchasing them; and on reflection another of the commissioners stated, that it was intended that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British dominions and those of the U. States; that both G. Britain and the U. States should be restricted from purchasing their lands; but that the Indians might sell them to a third party.

The proposition respecting Indian boundary thus explained, and conducted with the right of sovereignty ascribed to the Indians over the country, amounted to nothing less than a demand of the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty and of soil. We cannot abstain from remarking to you, that the subject (of Indian boundary) was indistinctly stated when first proposed, and that the explanations were at first obscure and always given with reluctance. And it was declared from the first moment, to be a *sine qua non*, rendering any discussion unprofitable until it was admitted as a basis. Knowing that we had no power to cede to the Indians any part of our territory, we thought it unnecessary to ask, what probably would not have been answered till the principle was admitted, where the line of demarkation of the Indian country was proposed to be established?

The British commissioners, after having repeated that their instructions on the subject of the Indians were peremptory, stated that unless we could give some assurance, that our powers would allow us to make at least a provisional arrangement on the subject, any further discussion would be fruitless, and that they must consult their own government on this state of things. They proposed accordingly a suspension of the conferences, until they should have received an answer, it being understood that each party might call a meeting whenever they had any proposition to submit.—They despatched a special messenger the same evening, and we are now waiting the result.

Before the proposed adjournment took place, it was agreed, that there should be a protocol of the conferences; that a statement for that purpose should be drawn up by each party, and that we should meet the next day to compare the statements. We accordingly met again on Wednesday the 10th inst. and ultimately agreed upon what should constitute the protocol of the conferences. A copy of this instrument, we have the honor to transmit with this despatch; and we also enclose a copy of the statement originally drawn up on our part, for the purpose of making known to you the passages to which the British commissioners objected.

Their objection to some of the passages was, that they appeared to be argumentative, and that the object of the protocol was to contain a mere statement of facts. They, however, objected to the the insertion of the answer which they had given to our question respecting the effect of the proposed Indian boundary; but they agreed to an alteration of their original proposition on that subject, which renders it much more explicit than as stated, either in the first conference or in their proposed draught of the protocol. They also objected to the insertion of the fact, that they had proposed to adjourn the conferences, until they could obtain further instructions from their government. The return of their messenger may, perhaps, disclose the motive of their reluctance in that respect.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your humble and obedient servants.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.
J. A. BAYARD.
H. CLAY.
JONA. RUSSELL.

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE.

August 8th, 1814.

The British and American commissioners having met, their full powers were respectively produced, which were found satisfactory, and copies thereof were exchanged.

The British commissioners stated the following subjects as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions between themselves and the American commissioners, would be likely to turn.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners from on board merchant ships on the high seas, and in connection with it the right of the the king of G. Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects.

2. That the peace be extended to the Indian allies of G Britain, and that the boundary of their territory be definitively marked out, as a permanent barrier between the dominions of G. B. and the U. States. An arrangement on this subject to be a *sine qua non* of a treaty of peace.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the British and American territories, with the view to prevent future uncertainty and dispute.

The British Commissioners requested information whether the American Commissioners were instructed to enter into negociation on the above points? But before they desired any answer, they felt it right to communicate the intentions of their government as to the North American fisheries, viz That the British government did not intend to grant to the United States, gratuitously, the privileges formerly granted by treaty to them, of fishing within the limits of the British sovereignty and of using the shores of the British territories for purposes connected with the fisheries.

August 9th.

The meeting being adjourned to the 9th of August, the commissioners met again on that day.

The American Commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British Commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government, and that the second and fourth of these points were not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had appointed Commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians, and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American Commissioners presented as further subjects considered by the government of the United States as suitable for discussion.

1. A definition of blockade, and as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures preceding and subsequent to the war.

3. They further stated that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negociation of the peace, or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in the case of a propitious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorised to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negociation

The American Commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Britain, upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all.

They, the American Commissioners were asked, whether, if those of Great Britain should enter further upon this discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American Commissioners could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement, which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government?

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be without specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them, previous to discussion, to decide whether any article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under their discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The meeting was adjourned.

True copy.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Jr.
Secretary of Legation.

Draught of original protocol made by the American Ministers, of the two first conferences held with the British Commissioners.

At a meeting between the Commissioners of his Britannic Majesty and those of the U. States of America, for negociating and concluding a peace, held at Ghent, 8th August, 1814, the following points were presented by the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain as subjects for discussion:

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and the claim of allegiance of his Britannic Majesty upon all the native born subjects of Great Britain.
2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, and a boundary to be settled between the dominions of the Indians and those of the United States. Both parts of this point are considered by the British government as a sine qua non to the conclusion of a treaty.
3. The revision of the boundary line between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, adjoining them in North America.
4. The Fisheries—Respecting which the British government will not allow the people of the United States the privilege of landing and drying fish, within the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain, without an equivalent.

The American Commissioners were requested to say, whether their instructions from their government authorised them to treat upon these several points: and to state on their part such other points as they might be further instructed to prepare for discussion.

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th August, on which day the Commissioners met again.

The American Commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British Commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government: and that on the second and fourth of those points, there not having existed heretofore any differences between the two governments, they had not been anticipated by the government of the United States, and were therefore not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had appointed Commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians; and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American commissioners presented as further points (subjects) considered by the government of the United States as suitable for discussion.

1, A definition of blockade, and, as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.
2, Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures, preceding and subsequent to the war.
3, They further stated, that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negociation for the peace, or in that of a treaty of commerce, which, in case of a propitious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorised to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace,

they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points, which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negociation.

The American Commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commisioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all, in order that if no arrangement could be agreed to upon the points not in their instructions, which would come within the scope of the powers committed to their discretion, the government of the United States might be put in possession of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain with regard to such points; and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections on the part of the United States to any such arrangement.

They, the American Commissioners, were asked whether, if those of Great Britain should enter further upon the discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American commissioners could expect it would terminate by some provisional arrangement which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government?

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be with specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them previous to discussion to decide whether an article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under the discretionary powers justified in acceding.

The British commissioners declined entering upon the discussion, unless the American commissioners would say, that they considered it within their discretion to make provisional arrangement on the subject, conformable to the view of it prescribed by the British government, and proposed to adjourn the conferences for the purpose of consulting their own government on this state of things.

The British commissioners were asked, whether it was understood as an effect of the proposed boundary for the Indians that the United States would be precluded from the right of purchasing territory from the Indians within that boundary by amicable treaty with the Indians themselves, without the consent of Great Britain? And whether it was understood to operate as a restriction upon the Indians from selling by such amicable treaties, lands to the United States, as has been hitherto practised?

They answered, that it was understood that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British possessions and those of the United States: that the United States and Great Britain should both be restrtcted from such purchases of lands; but that the Indians would not be restricted from selling to any third party.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday 10th August.

True copy C. HUGHES, jr.
Sec. to the Mission Extraordinary.

Messrs Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russel and Gallatin, to Mr. Munroe, Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, 19 *August*, 1814.

SIR—Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British mission, called upon us to day, at one o'clock, and invited us to a conference to be held at three. This was agreed to, and the British Commissioners opened it, by saying that they had received their further instructions this morning, and had not lost a moment, in requesting a meeting for the purpose of communicating the decision of their government. It it proper to notice that Lord Castlereagh had arrived last night in this city, whence, it is said, he will depart to-morrow on his way to Brussels and Vienna.

The British commissioners stated that their government had felt some surprise, that we were not instructed respecting the Indians, as it could not have been expected that they would leave their Allies, in their comparatively weak situation, exposed to our resentment. Great Britain might justly have supposed that the American government would have furnished us with instructions, authorising us to agree to a positive article on the subject; but, the least she could demand was that we should sign a provisional article admitting the principle, subject to the ratification of our government; so that, if it should be ratified, the treaty should take effect; and, if not, that it should be null and void: on our assent or refusal to admit such an article would depend the continuance or suspension of the negociation.

As we had represented that the proposition made by them, on that subject, was not sufficiently explicit, their government had directed them to give us every necessary explanation, and to state distinctly the basis which must be considered as an indispensable preliminary.

It was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification, and as incident thereto, that the boundaries of their territory should be permanently established. Peace with the Indians was a subject so simple, as to require no comment. With respect to the boundaries which were to divide their territory from that of the United States, the object of the British government was, that the Indians should remain as a permanent barrier between our western settlements, and the adjacent British provinces, to prevent them from being conterminous to each other: and that neither the United States nor Great Britain, should ever hereafter have the right to purchase, or acquire any part of the territory thus recognised, as belonging to the Indians. With regard to the extent of the Indian territory, and the boundary line, the British government would propose the lines of the Greenville treaty, as a proper basis, subject, however, to discussions and modifications.

We stated that the Indian territory, according to these lines, would comprehend a great number of American citizens; not less perhaps than a hundred thousand: and asked, what was the intention of the British government, respecting them, and under whose government they would fall? It was answered that those settlements would be taken into consideration, when the line became a subject of discussion; but that snch of the inhabitants, as would ultimately be included within the Indian territory, must make their own arrangements, and provide for themselves.

The British commissioners here said that, considering the importance of the question we had to decide, (that of agreeing to a provisional article) their government had thought it right, that we should also be fully informed of its views, with respect to the proposed revision of the boundary line, between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States,

1st. Experience had proved that the joint possession of the Lakes, and a right common to both nations to keep up a naval force on them, necessarily produced collisions, and rendered peace insecure. As Great Britain could not be supposed to expect to make conquests in that quarter, and as that province was essentially weaker than the United States, and exposed to invasion, it was necessary, for its security, that Great Britain should require that the United States should hereafter keep no armed naval force on the Western Lakes, from Lakes Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive; that they should not erect any fortified or military post or establishment on the shores of those lakes; and that they should not maintain those which were already existing. This must, they said, be considered as a moderate demand, since Great Britain, if she had not disclaimed the intention of any increase of territory, might with propriety have asked a cession of the adjacent American shores. The commercial navigation and intercourse would be left on the same footing as heretofore. It was expressly stated, (in answer to a question we asked) that Great Britain was to retain the right of having an armed naval force on those lakes, and of holding military posts and establishments on their shores.

2d. The boundary line west of lake Superior, and thence to the Mississippi, to be revised; and the treaty right of Great Britain to the navigation of the Mississippi, to be continued. When asked, whether they did not mean the line from the lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, the British commissioners repeated, that they meant the line from lake Superior to that river.

3. A direct communication from Halifax and the province of New Brunswick to Quebec, to be secured to Great Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was to be effected, we were told that it must be done by a cession to Great Britain of that portion of the district of Main, (in the state of Massachusetts) which intervenes between New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents that direct communication.

Reverting to the proposed provisional article, respecting the Indian pacification and boundary, the British Commissioners concluded by stating to us, that if the conferences should be suspended by our refusal to such an article, without having obtained further instructions from our government, G Britain would not consider herself bound to abide by the terms which she now offered, but would be at liberty to vary and regulate her demands according to subsequent events, and in such manner as the state of the war, at the time of renewing the negociations, might warrant.

We asked whether the statement made respecting the proposed revision of the boundary line between the U. States and the dominions of Great Britain embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion, and what were, particularly, her views with respect to Moose Island, and such other Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, as had been in our possession till the present war, but had been lately captured? We were answered, that those Islands, belonging of right to G. Britain, (as much so, one of the Commissioners said, as Northamptonshire,) they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object of discussion.

From the forcible manner in which the demand that the United States should keep no naval armed force on the Lakes, nor any military post on the shores, had been brought forward, we were induced to inquire whether this condition was also meant as a *sine qua non?* To this the British Commissioners declined giving a positive answer. They said that they had been sufficiently explicit; that they had given us one *sine qua non*, and when we had disposed of that, it would be time enough to give us an answer as to another.

We then stated that, considering the nature and importance of the communication made this day, we wished the British Commissioners to reduce their proposals to writing, before we gave them an answer; this they agreed to and promised to send us an official note without delay.

We need hardly say that the demands of Great Britain will receive from us an unanimous and decided negative. We do not deem it necessary to detain the John Adams for the purpose of transmitting to you the official notes, which may pass on the subject and close the negociation. And we have felt it our duty immediately to apprise you, by this hasty but correct sketch of our last conference, that there is not, at present, any hope of peace.

We have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servants.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
J. A. BAYARD.
H. CLAY.
JONA. RUSSEL.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Note of the British Commissioners.

[Received after the above letter was written.]

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, do themselves the honor of acquainting the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, that they have communicated to their Court the result of the conference which they had the honor of holding with them upon the 9th instant, in which they stated that they were unprovided with any specific instructions, as to comprehending the Indian Nations in a treaty of peace to be made with Great Britain, and as to defining a boundary to the Indian territory.

The undersigned are instructed to acquaint the plenipotentiaries of the United States, that his Majesty's government having at the outset of the negociation, with a view to the speedy restoration of peace, reduced as far as possible the number of points to be discussed, and having professed themselves willing to forego on some important topics, any stipulation to the advantage of Great Britain, cannot but feel some surprise. that the government of the United States should not have furnished their Plenipotentiaries with instauctions upon those points which could hardly fail to come under discussion.

Under the inability of the American Plenipotentiaries, to conclude any article upon the subject of Indian pacification and Indian boundary, which shall bind the government of the United States, his Majesty's government conceive that they cannot give a better proof of their sincere desire for the restoration of peace, then by professing their willingness to accept a provisional article upon those heads, in the event of the American Plenipotentiaries considering themselves authorised to accede to the general principles, upon which such an article ought to be founded. With a view to enable the American Plenipotentiaries to decide, how far the conclusion of such an article is within the limit of their general discretion, the undersigned are directed to state fully and distinctly, the basis upon which alone Great Britain sees any prospect of advantage in the continuance of the negociation at the present time.

The undersigned have already had the honor of stating to the American plenipotentiaries, that in considering the points above referred to, as a sine qua non of any treaty of peace, the views of the British government is the permanent tranquillity and security of the Indian nations, and the prevention of those jealousies and irritations, to which the frequent alteration of the Indian limits has heretofore given rise.

For this purpose it is indispensably necessary, that the Indian nations who have been during the war in alliance with Great Britain should, at the termination of the war, be included in the pacification.

It is equally neeessary, that a definite boundary should be assigned to the Indians, and that the contracting parties should garrantee the integrity of their territory, by a mutual stipulation, not to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, any territory within the specified limits.—— The British government are willing to take, as the basis of an article on this subject, those stipulations of the treaty of Grenville, subject to modificatious, which relate to a boundary line.

As the undersigned are desirous of stating every point in connection with the subject, which may reasonably influence the decision of the American plenipotentiaries in the exercise of their discretion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that Great Britain desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes.

The British government consider the Lakes from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America. As the weaker power on the North American continent, the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion, Grest Britain considers the military occupation of these lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right to each nation to arm, both upon the lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to create a contest for naval ascendancy in peace as well as in war. The power which occupies these Lakes should, as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores.

In furtherance of this object, the British government is prepared to propose a a boundary. But as this might be construed as an intention to extend their possessions to the southward of the lakes, which is by no means the object they have in view, they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, and as incident to them, the free commercial navigation of the lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain or construct any armed vessel upon the lakes in question, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discusison the arrangement of the north western boundary between lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a vacation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebeck and Halifax.

The undersigned trust, that the full statement which they have made of the views and objects of the British government in requiring the pacification of the Indian nations, and a permanent limit to their territories. will enable the American plenipotentiaries to conclude a provisional article upon the basis above stated. Should they feel it necessary to refer to the government of the United States for further instructions, the undersigned feel it incumbent upon them to acquaint the American plenipotectiaries, that the government cannot be precluded by any thing that has passed from varying the terms at present proposed, in such a manner, as the state of war, at the time of resuming the conference, may, in their judgment, render advisable.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the United States, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIER,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Ghent, 19*th August*, 1814.

THE BUDGET

RFPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was refered so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the finances,

REPORT,

That taxes, loans, and treasury notes, appear to be the resources on which we must rely for carrying on the war. The product of the first, cannot be commanded in time to meet the immediate demands on the treasury—a reliance on loans, in the present situation of this country, would be uncertain, and the terms on which they would be obtained not such as to induce a resort to them at the present moment—treasury notes, combined with a system of taxation more extended than the one heretofore adopted, will, it is believed, in the present state of bank credit, be found to be a much better resource. The want of some medium, which, resting on a firm and solid basis, may unite public confidence, and have a general, instead of a local circulation, is now universally acknowledged. The stoppage of specie payments by the principal banks of the middle states, has embarrassed greatly the operations of the treasury, and by confining the circulation of notes to the limits of the states within which they are issued, has deprived the government of all the facilities, in the remittance of money, which was afforded while public confidence gave to bank notes a general circulation. The notes of New York and Philadelphia will not be received in Boston; the notes of Baltimore, or of the District of Columbia, will not answer for payments in Philadelphia. If, by any new modification, treasury notes could be made to answer the purposes of a circulating medium, between the different states, they would greatly facilitate the operations of government, and free from embarrassment the transactions of individuals. To secure their circulation, it would be necessary, 1st, To issue the notes in sums sufficiently small for the ordinary purposes of society. 2d, To allow the individual who holds them, to fund them at pleasure at any of the loan offices, and to receive their amount in stock of the United States, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. 3d, To make them payable to bearer, and transferrable by delivery. 4th, To make them receivable in all payments for public lands and taxes. 5 h, To pledge, for the payment of the interest on the amount issued, so much of the internal duties as shall be necessary. To prevent an accumulation of circulating medium, the United States to retain the power, on giving six month notice, of redeeming them with specie, or exchanging for them stock, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. If these provisions are adopted, and taxes imposed, which shall manifest clearly the abilitiy of the government to meet its engagements, our present difficulties will vanish, confidence be restored, and the capital, hoarded by avarice, or locked up from timidity, will be again restored to the accustomed channels of circulation. In presenting additional objects of taxation, care has been taken to select such as will bear equally on every portion of the community. In Europe, the price of agricultural products is not materially affected by a state of war; the produce of the earth is there consumed within the country, in peace and in war. The situation of the United States is totally different—with an extensive and fertile country, and a small population, compared to the extent of our territory, we have annually a large surplus to export to foreign markets, over and above what is necessary for consumption. On the export of this surplus, which is cut off by war, depends, in a great degree, the ability of the farmer to meet taxes. While, however, war depresses the agricultural interest, it gives vigor to various manufactures; by destroying all foreign competition, the war has brought many of these manufactures to a state of perfection which will secure their successful prosecution even after peace shal be restored. In times of difficulty and danger, we must appeal to the patriotism of every class of our citizens. These establishments, under the fostering hand of the government, have grown to maturity and will not hesitate to bear, with their agricultural interests, their portion of the taxes necessary to maintain, unimpaired, that character for punctuality and good faith, for which the American government has heretofore been distinguished. Several of these manufactures have been selected as proper subjects of taxation; and it is proposed to unite with the taxes, a pledge of the public faith for the continuance of the duties until the tax shall be repealed.

The committee deem it unnecessary at present, to present any view of the expenditures for the next year, reserving a report on that subject, until the estimates from the treasury shall be forwarded. Confining, therefore, this report to the additional taxes, necessary for the support of the public credit, they submit the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to continue the direct tax, and to increase the same fifty per cent.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to increase the duty on spirits distilled, an additional duty of twelve and a half cents on the gallon.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to add one hundred per cent to the present duty on sales at auctions.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to add fifty per cent. to the present duty on the conveyance of papers and letters.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz. manufactured tobacco and snuff, in the hands of the manufacturer; candles of tallow and spermaceti; hats, cotton yarn, spun by the aid of machinery, worked by steam or water; leather; pig iron; castings; bar, rolled and slit; nails and on nails made by the aid of machinery; on furniture, above a certain value, except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufacture, in the hands of the owner; beer, ale, and porter, in the hands of the manufacturer; boots and shoes above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasurable horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards, and on lotteries.

Estimate of the amount of the proposed increase, and of the new duties.

50 per cent. on the direct tax,	$ 1,500,000
Additional duty on distilled spirits,	300,000
100 per cent. on the present auction duties,	150,000
50 per cent on postage,	250,000
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, 10,000,000 of lbs. averaged at 4 cents,	400,000
Candles of tallow 6,000,000 lbs. at 2 cents,	120,000
Spermaceti and white wax 400,000 lbs. at 10 cents,	40,000
Hats—on beaver 1 dollar, castors 75 cents, and rorums 25 cents, payable by manufacturers,	600,000
Cotton yarn, spun by aid of machinery, worked by steam or water, 400,000 spindles, at 25 cents,	100,000
Leather—soal, neats, harness, calf, horse and hog kid & seal skin 18,000,000 lbs. averaged at 3 cents,	540,000
Goat and sheep skins tanned with sumack or otherwise to resemble Spanish leather, at 50 cents the dozen, and all other skins tanned or dressed with allum, averaged at 3 cents per lb.	60,000
Iron, 300,000 tons of pig, at 1 dollar,	300,000
100,000 tons of casting at 1 50 cents,	150,000
100,000 tons of bar, rolled and slit, at 1 dollar,	100,000
On beer, ale, and porter, 6,000,000 gallons, at 1 cent,	60,000
Furniture tax, excluding beds, beding, kitchen furniture, carpets and curtains of domestic manufacture, & family pictures and excluding also from the operation of the tax, every person whose furniture, exclusive of the above articles, does not amount to 200 dolls. The estimate is made on a supposition that the U. States contains 800,000 families,	
Families exempt, at possessing less than $ 200 worth of furniture, 259000,	
Possessing between	
200 and 400 dolls. 300,000 at 1	$ 300,000
400 and 600 do. 100,000 at 1 50	150,000
600 and 1000 do. 75,000 at 3	225,000
1000 and 1500 do. 25,000 at 6	150,000
1500 and 2000 do. 15,000 at 10	150,000
2000 and 3000 do. 10,000 at 17	170,000
3000 and 4000 do. 10,000 at 28	280,000
4000 and 6000 do. 10,000 at 45	450,000
6000 and 9000 do. 5,000 at 75	375,000
Above 9000 do. 1,000 at 100	10,000
Boots, white top & full dress military boots, 100,000 pair, at 75 cents,	75,000

Other boots or bootes of the value of $ 3, 250,000 pair, at 50 cents, 125,000

Boots or bootees, not less than 5 dollars in value, & not exceeding 8, 500,000 pair, at 25 cents, 125,000

Fine shoes, above the value of $ 1 75, 1,000,000, at 10 cents, 100,000

Plated harness in the hands of the owner, 50,000 pair, at 2 dollars, 100,000

On the manufacture of paper; on vats exclusively employed in making white paper, 50 dollars; on vats employed in making part white and part brown, 30 dollars; on vats exclusively employed in making brown paper, 15 dollars, 2000 vats averaged. 30,000

On nails made by the aid of machinery, 20,000,000 lbs at 1 cent, 200,000

On saddles under 10 dollars value, 50 cents; over 10 & under 15, 75 cents; and above the value of 15 dollars, 1 dollar, 100,000

On bridles of less value than 2 dollars, 10 cents; $ 2 & under 5, 25 cents; $ 5 & under 10, 50 cents; above 10 dollars, 1 dollar, 100,000

Pleasure horses kept exclusively for the saddle, $ 1; horses kept exclusively for the carriage, $ 1 50, 150,000

Gold watches, 250,000, at 2 dollars, 500,000

Silver watches, 250,000 at 1 dollar, 250,000

Playing cards, 400,000 packs at 25 cents, 100,000

Lotteries, a per cent on the amount, 50,000

11,635,000

Add the revenue of 1815, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, 10,800 000

Makes for 1815, a revenue of $ 22,435,000

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1814.

We anticipate the usual day of publication, in order to lay before our readers the highly important and interesting intelligence contained in the Gazette.

GENERAL ELECTION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1814.

Allegheny and Butler Counties form a District, and elect one Member of Congress, and four Assemblymen.

Congress—Gen. JOHN WOODS had a majority of 193 votes in Allegheny county.—ADAMSON TANNEHILL, Esq. had a majority of 165 votes in Butler county. JOHN WOODS, the Federal Candidate is therefore elected.

The Democratic Candidates for the Assembly are elected—William Courtney, William Cochran, Joseph Reed, and John Potts.

Robert Magee is elected County Commissioner for Allegheny; and

Lazarus Stewart, Silas Engles, and Hugh Davis, Auditors.

The annual election held in Maryland on the first Monday of October, has resulted generally in favor of the Federal Candidates.

Four Federalists are elected to Congress from the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and Delaware county.

The Northern Centinel, printed at Erie, October 14, 1814, says, "Travellers direct from Buffalo report, that on Monday Gen. Izard marched his army up from Lewiston, crossed the Niagara river, and encamped a little below fort Erie. It was generally believed that Gens. Izard and Brown, with the principal part of the troops under their command, would march down the river on Tuesday.

"Arrived yesterday, schr. Champion, Foster, master, four days from Detroit, and 2 from Malden. We learn from the passengers that Gen. M'Arthur, with his mounted men, and 2 or 300 Indians under his command, arrived at Detroit on Sunday last. Two or three men were murdered last week at the foot of the Grand Rapids, by the hostile Indians.

Col. Smith, with the 17th infantry, and Col. Ball, with a detachment of light dragoons, have joined General Brown's army. *Buffalo Gaz.*

NEW-YORK, *October* 6.

The United States corvette John Adams, John Angus, Esq. commander, arrived here last night, in 36 days from Gottenburgh. Mr. G. Dallas, secretary to Mr. Gallatin, arrived in this ship, and is the bearer of dispatches. Mr. D. left town this morning for Washington.

We have received Dutch papers to the 29th, and London to the 29th of August, from which we have hastily selected the following articles:—

Bernadotte had defeated the Norwegians, and obliged them to surrender Norway, according to treaty between Sweden and Denmark.

The preparations against America are vigorously continued. The expedition with which Lord Hill will depart, is gathering at Portsmouth, to sail from thence to Cork, from which latter port the whole is destined to sail.

On the 15th inst. arrived at the barracks in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, 2000 recruits to complete the regiments destined for America. They will be immediately embarked for the Chesapeake Bay, under the convoy of the Liffey.

PARIS, *Aug.* 16.—Mr. Crawford minister plenipotentiary of the U. States of America, delivered his credentials yesterday to his majesty.

NEW-YORK, *October* 12.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated October 7.

"The enemy's ship is ready for sea, excepting that her sails are not bent, which it is expected they will be by the 12th. She is a large vessel of 112 guns; her lower deck, thirty four 32 pounders, middle deck, thirty four 24 pounders, has twenty 62 pound carronades on her upper deck, besides other guns. It will be impossible for our fleet to withstand the enemy on the lake. Probably the first object of the enemy will be to relieve Drummond's army, which is in great want of supplies. Bread is said to be a dollar a pound with them. The enemy made an attempt to send supplies up to them by two ships some days since, but they were driven back by Chauncey.

"It is expected an attack will be made by sea and land in a few days. The enemy is assembling his forces at Kingston for that purpose. Drummond, it is said, will lead the attack by land.

"The Harbour is completely surrounded by breastworks and entrenchments, and every preparation making to give the foe a warm reception. A large additional militia force has been called out, and is repairing to the Harbour with great alacrity."

MARRIED, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Graham, Doctor B. BURRELL, of Pittsburgh, to the amiable Miss SARAH MURRY, daughter of Jeremiah Murry, Esq. of Westmoreland county.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A REGULAR ASSORTMENT
OF
MERCHANDIZE,
AS USUAL.

CROWLEY, German, Swedish and English Blistered STEEL.
Sheet IRON.
Reedmakers can be supplied with good CANE.
They have just received a few Cases of well assorted MERCHANDIZE, which they will sell at a LOW advance for CASH or approved NOTES at 60 days.

WREN, HALL & BOGGS.
Pittsburgh Oct. 5.

The Bank of Pittsburgh.

WE, the subscribers, being the seven persons first named in the Letters Patent issued by the Governor of this Commonwealth, incorporating the Bank of Pittsburgh, *do hereby give notice*, that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Stock of the said Bank will be held at the Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the third Monday of next month, in order to organize the said Corporation, and then and there to elect by ballot Thirteen Directors.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
GEORGE DAWSON,
JAMES MARTIN,
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
WILLIAM WOODS.

October 12, 1814.

Theodore Mazurie,
Fifth Street, next door to the Golden Cross Keys,
HAS NOW ON HAND,
GOODS,
suitable to the season, and others—also,
SPANISH CIGARS,
By the box, half, quarter, and tenth; which he offers for Cash, or Country Manufactured Goods. *Pittsburgh, October* 18, 1814.

FOR SALE.

4-1 and 5-2 Pipes containing about 700 gallons,
London Particular
MADEIRA WINE,
imported in the year 1810, with the Certificates of the Custom-House.
For terms apply to
SUTTON & M'NICKLE.
Pittsburgh, October 17, 1814. 5t.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a HOUSE and LOT, situate at the corner of Smithfield and Second Streets. The Lot is 77 feet by 40, on which is erected an elegant brick building 40 feet front on Second and 20 on Smithfield Street, and finished in the best manner throughout. If not sold at private sale before the 27th inst. the property will be put up to public sale at the Court-House, on that day, and sold to the highest bidder.

GEORGE STEWARD
Pittsburgh, October 18, 1814.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,
HAVE FOR SALE,
47 boxes Rosin SOAP,
IRON AND TAR.
BEEF AND PORK IN BARRELS.
Oct. 12, 1814 3wq

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be Sold at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Abel Bentley to six hundred acres of land, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, be the same more or less, bounded as follows, to wit: by lands of the heirs of Col Joel Ferree, dec. on the east; Abner Riddle, Baptist M'Farland and Alexander Calhoun, on the south; Lewis Huffman and John Trumbo, on the west, and John Barclay, on the north. Taken in execution and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, October 18, 1814.

STRAY MARE AND COW.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, near the road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensbuagh, on the 1st inst. a dark bay MARE, 3 years old, 12 1-2 hands high.

Also, a red brindle COW, with a crop off the right ear. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE FOWLER.
October 9, 1814.

EVENING SCHOOL.
R. CHRISTY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh that his EVENING SCHOOL commences on the 10th of Oct: this year. Amongst the various branches of an English education, Writing, taught according to the newest and most approved system.—Terms of Tuition $ 3 a quarter. Grateful to the Citizens of Pittsburgh for past favours, he solicits a continuation of their patronage.
Oct. 5, 1814.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
THE WESTERN SEMINARY.
IN FIFTH NEAR MARKET STREET.

MRS. GAZZAM presents her acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her Seminary.

Young Ladies are instructed, as heretofore, in the various branches of an English education.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, and Needle Work, $ 4 per quarter.

Music to be charged for separately.

Terms of Boarding $ 125 per annum.

The Junior Classes are taught Spelling, Reading, Sewing, Marking, &c. $ 3 per quarter. *No charge (for Tuition) will be made for less than one quarter.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1814.

J. MONTEFIORE,
Late of the Court-House Tavern,

BEGS those to whom he is indebted will be pleased to send in their accounts for adjustment; not doubting those who are indebted to him, will enable him by paying their debts. October 5, 1814.

Pittsburgh Coffee House, corner Diamond Alley, Wood Street.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT & CO
Third, between Market & Wood streets,
(FROM PHILADELPHIA,)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they execute all orders in the following branches, viz: Carving and Gilding, Sign and Ornamental Painting of every description, Looking Glass and Picture Frames in Burnished and Oiled Gold, Bed and Window Cornices, old Frames re-gilt, new furnished, enamelling on Glass in superb style, Names or Devices, Drawings of Machines, Landscapes, &c. Profiles correctly taken, cut shaded with Indian Ink or coloured.

All orders punctually attended to.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 9, 1814.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in said District; Francis M'Clure, Esq. Associate Judge of the said Courts, in the County of Allegheny, dated the 13th day of August, 1814, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of November next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which their Offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or may be in the Jail of Allegheny County, to be then there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*
Given at Pittsburgh, the 12th October, 1814.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE GRIST MILL—AND 21 ACRES OF LAND.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his GRIST MILL on Long run adjoining Yough river. The Mill is in complete operation, two pair of stones, one burrs which makes superior flour. There is also 21 acres of good land, two good houses, and an excellent orchard. It lays on the great road from M'Kee'sport to Brownsville, and there is a safe and convenient Ferry established there. Should the above property not be sold previous to the 15th December next, by private sale, it will then be disposd of at public vendue.

CONRAD RHOAD.
October 12, 1814

☞ LOOK HERE.

I WILL thank the person to whom I may have lent a Surveyor's CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, to return them immediately.

C. F. BRACKEN.
Oct. 5, 1814. 3wq

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received in addition to his former Stock of
DRY GOODS,

SUPERFINE British stripes and ginghams
Black, brown, and green bombazettes
Fine book, French leno, and assorted leno and jaconet muslins
7-8 and 4-4 shirting and 4-4 cambrick do.
Velvet ribbons, black hat binding and galloons
Tapes, cambrick thread, and bobbins
Bearskin, Bedford cords, and cassmetts
Pittsburgh cotton cord, super twilled blue velvet
Real super and mock Madras handkerchiefs
4-4 fine British shawls

Hardware.

A large assortment of buck, sham, and horn knives and forks
A large and elegant variety of double and single bladed pen and pocket knives
Cast, steel, handsaw, and rat-tail files
Flat bottom, and iron candlesticks
Fine razors, razor cases and straps
Horse and pocket pistols—assorted
Breast plas, finger rings, watch keys and seals
Awl blades, pegging awls and harts
Heavy glass and crystal beads
German flutes, and mens' and womens' pocket books
Sweeping, shoe, and hearth brushes
Brass and pewter inkstands, wafers and English quills
Treble, counter, tenor, and bass fiddle strings
Horn, tortoise and ivory combs
American thumb latches
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 and 5 lb pins
Wool and cotton cards

Groceries.

Cavendish, James river, and Pittsburgh twist tobacco
Spanish and American Segars
A few bags coffee of second quality

Together with a numerous collection of merchandize in the Dry Good, Hardware and Grocery line. All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved country produce.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and purchase, as the above goods will be sold, wholesale and retail to suit every description of customers.

ISAAC HARRIS,
in the Diamond.
Pittsburgh, October 12, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND OFFERED FOR SALE,
At the Store of ISAAC BEAN, in Market, between 2d and 3d streets,
PITTSBURGH,

SCARLET, Olive and Buff } PLUSH.
Plated curb CHAINS.
HOGG SKINS of a superior quality,
CALF SKINS.
Coarse and fine SHOES.
Sept. 20 1814 3wq

The Stockholders in the "FARMERS and MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH,"

ARE hereby requested to pay an Installment of Five Dollars on each of their respective Shares, on Saturday the 29th day of Oct. next, to the Commissioners at the house of Major George Steward, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Jacob Negley,
Geo: Robinson,
Geo: Steward,
Geo: Evans,
Jno: Fearis,
Jno: Neal,
Thos: Hazelton, } *Commissioners.*
Sept. 24, 1814

DR. BAINBRIDGE,
WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

THAT his LABORATORY is in operation for the Manufacture of NITROUS ACID, (Aquafortis) where it may be had of a superior quality Wholesale and Retail at his Medical Shop in the Diamond. Those at a distance who favor him with their commands accompanied with CASH, may rest assured that they will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh Sept. 20th. tfq

FOR SALE,
THE PROPERTY, No. 328,

BEING 40 feet front and 84 feet and an half deep, now occupied by A. & J. Sheriff. On this LOT is a Brick & Frame Dwelling House, a Brick Coppersmith and Tin shop, and a Pump of water in the yard. It is situated in Fourth between Market and Ferry streets, and is free from ground rent and all other incumbrances. For terms apply to the subscriber.

E. HAMSHER,
Corner of Front and Ferry Streets.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 25th. 4wp

FRESH & SEASONABLE
GOODS,

CONSISTING of London Black, Navy Blue, Bottle Green and Mix'd Superfine and fine Broad Cloths
Plain and corded Cassimers—superfine blue stocking Webb
Cassmetts, velvet Cords and Velvets
Blue, lead and bottle green superfine Pelisse cloths
Kersey mole skins and coatings
Swansdown, toilenett, mole skin & silk Jacket Patterns
Worsted, silk and cotton Hoserey
Supe. fine and fine white, yellow and red Flannels
7-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 rose Blankets
Superfine Calicoes—cambric & jaconett Muslins
Black, blue, green & bottle green Bombazetts
Spotted, stripe and plain sarsenett and book Muslins
Linen, cambrics, Irish linens, English shirting, &c.
Ladies long and short kid, beaver and silk Gloves
Linen and cotton laces
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 levantine, damask and cotton shawls
Levantine, double florence, and senshaw silks handsomely assorted
Ladies kid, Morocco, cordivan and calfskin shoes, boots and slippers,
Mens and boys fine and coarse shoes,
Gilt and mahogany frame looking and dressing glasses
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they intend selling on the most moderate terms.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, October 4th, 1814.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 20th of October next, at two o'clock, at the Auction and Commission store in the Diamond, all that valuable piece of ground situate on Smithfield street and Virgin alley, and running back to Carpenters alley, containing in front on Smithfield street, forty feet nine inches, and running back along Virgin alley fifty feet to Carpenters alley aforesaid, on which is erected a two story frame house, thirty eight feet, by sixteen, leaving a gate-way of two feet nine inches for their accommodation. This property is subject to the trifling sum of eighty five dollars and forty cents yearly, and being so extensive a front on Smithfield street and Virgin alley, is considered very valuable.

Terms, one half cash, and the balance in two and four months.

J. DAVIS & *Co. Auctr's. and Com. Merchants.*
Pittsburgh, Oct. 12.—2tq

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD FACTORY.

J. S. Stevenson,

IS now enabled to supply persons wanting WHITE LEAD, with any quantity of that article, either dry or ground in oil, of the best quality, and at as low prices as will be sold in the western country. The manufactory has been for some time in successful operation, and all the lead now sold is warranted good.—Persons forwarding orders may rely upon receiving prime lead, as J. S. S. holds himself responsible for the quality; and also that the price shall be as low if not lower than any persons in the western country will sell at, and materially lower than the Philadelphia price with carriage.

The subjoined certificates from all the master house painters in Pittsburgh, will satisfy distant persons of the quality:

WE CERTIFY, that the white lead made at the factory of J. S. Stevenson, is in high repute in Pittsburgh; that we find it possessed of every property to recommend it being a pure white, covering and spreading well, smoothe and free from any grit, standing its colour and the weather perfectly, and we believe there is none in the U. S. superior to it. The reputation of the manufactory is indisputable.

ALEX: INGRAM, ARCH'D SHAW,
DAVID GLENN, WM: CLARKE,
J. W. BENNY, CH: R. RIDDLE,
Sept. 29, 1814.

I hereby certify that I have been in the habit of using white lead manufactured by J. S. Stevenson, at Pittsburgh, and consider it possessed of every property to recommend it, & find it equal to any I have ever used.

GEO: SCOTT.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1814.

The kegs or casks sold by J. S. Stevenson, will hereafter be branded or marked,
"STEVENSON—PITTSBURGH."

Orders, accompanied with drafts or suitable references addressed to himself or to any of the commission merchant of this place, will be immediately attended to.

Pittsburgh. Oct. 12, 1814.

CASH for BARLEY.

ONE DOLLAR,
PER BUSHELL, WILL BE GIVEN FOR GOOD
MERCHANTABLE BARLEY.

AT the MONONGAHELA BREWERY. For the convenience of Farmers, BARLEY will be received at the house of Mr. Thomas Baird, or Wm. Steele Esq. on the same terms as at the Brewery.

JOHN GORMAN & CO.
Sept. 13, 1814.

MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

BY the 'LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,' in Lexington, (Ken.)
30 *Stone Masons,*
20 *Bricklayers and Plasterers,*
50 *Carpenters and Joiners,*
30 *Spinners and Weavers of Woolen Goods,*
2 *good Sorters of Wool and good Dyers, Fullers and Dressers.*

For the above as high wages will be given as in any other part of the U. S. Articles of living necessary for families are very cheap in Lexington, which hold out strong inducements for *mechanics and manufacturers* to emigrate there.

For further particulars apply to JAMES ADAMS in Pittsburgh.

R. MEGOWAN & CO.
Agents for the Lexington Manufacturing Company.
Sept. 8 1814.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A MULATTO, OR NEGRO
BOY & GIRL,

OF good character, and fit for house work, to reside in Pittsburgh. A fair price in CASH will be given. Enquire of the Editor of the "*Pittsburgh Gazette.*"

Aug. 3, 1814. tfq

UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THE MEDICAL LECTURES,

IN this University will commence on the 1st MONDAY in November next.

ANATOMY—By Casper Wistar, M. D.
THEORY & PRACTICE of PHYSICK—By B. S. Barton, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA—By N. Chapman, M. D.
CHEMISTRY—By John R. Coxe, M. D.
SURGERY—By Philip S Physick, M. D. & John S. Dorsey, M. D.
MIDWIFERY—By Th. C. James, M. D.
Sept. 1. 2mqcncmdp

STRAY COWS.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Thursday the 30th ult. two COWS; one a small brown Cow—2 years old—black and white spots in her face—had a Bell on. The other a black & white Cow—3 years old.

Whoever delivers said Cows at Mr. THOMAS WILSON'S, Inn Keeper, shall receive a reward of $ 10.

MICHAEL KELKNON.
Oct. 5, 1814. 3wq

TRAVELLER'S INN,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

EVER grateful for past favours, the subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the additions already made to his TRAVELLER'S INN renders it one of the most extensive and convenient establishments of the kind in this part of the country—being 33 feet on Water street by 93 feet on Centre alley; his Stables are also enlarged and attended by an excellent Ostler—assures those Gentlemen and Ladies who may favor him with a call, that every exertion will be made to make Traveller's Inn a place of entertainment for genteel guests only.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

Attended with the usual promptitude and attention to the reception of Merchandize and Country Produce.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Ky. January 18, 1814.

1yq

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of

JUNIATA & CENTRE COUNTY

BARR IRON,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of waggon tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best waggon boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

FOR SALE,

A House in Wood-street

CORNER OF

SECOND STREET.

Enquire of

SPEAKMAN, SAY & CO.

Druggists, Market street.

July 13

tfq

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, all that valuable property at the corner of Wood & Fourth streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh, now occupied by R & J. Patterson, booksellers. The buildings are commodious for a private family, and the situation for business excelled by few in the place.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Wm: M'Cullough's tavern, or to DAVID EVANS, Liberty street.

M. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 17 tfq

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

BOSLER & CO.

NEW Orleans Sugar, of a superior quality, in barrels.
Coffee in bags.
Logwood.
New-Orleans Cotton.
Rum.

April 6, 1814.

tfq

Lots for Sale or Lease.

I WILL Sell or Let on Perpetual Lease, the property on which I now live, consisting of four full LOTS of Ground, with an excellent two story brick House, well finished.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1814. tf

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in May last, a black muley COW, 4 or 5 years old, brown on the back, a small crop off the left ear, and not much white on any part of her. Whoever will give information where she is, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, or $3 if she be brought to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

ROBT: CUNLIFFE, *Wood street, between 2d and 3d streets.*

Sept. 23, 1814. 3wp

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, 30 feet of GROUND on Fourth street, nearly opposite Ferry street, between Market and Liberty sts in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the back part of which is erected a convenient Brick building. The front of the lot affords an eligible situation for buildings.

Also----300 acres of LAND, about 13 miles from this place, west of the Allegheny river.

APPLY TO

GEO: COCHRAN,

Corner of Diamond alley and Liberty treets.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 17 *tfq*

PITTSBURGH WIRE

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has on hand, and offers

FOR SALE.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

WITH the addition of carriage, an assortment of *WIRE*, made of the Juniata iron, from No. 1 to No. 24, inclusive. Any higher number made agreeable to order. He hopes that the manufacturers and merchants of the western country, will give him a portion of their custom, to support a new and large establishment.

Square inch iron, will be rolled down for smiths and other mechanics, at the following prices, viz:

To 7-8 one dol. per cwt.

6-8	two	do	do	do
5-8	three	do	do	do
4-8	four	do	do	do
3-8	five	do	do	do

WM: EICHBAUM.

March 23, 1814 tf

Speakman & Say,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS.

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

n Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, ONLY.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of* DRUGS, *PATENT MEDICINES* PAINTS, *&c. for* CASH, PRODUCE, *or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

THE STEAM ENGINE

FOUNDERY.

ON FRONT STREET,

BACK OF THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions—but particularly in a mechanical line, viz:—*All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company,"* as usual carry on the making of *Steam Engines* of every description. They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & rynes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813

tfq

HARD-WARE STORE,

JUST OPENED,

Second door from Fourth street on the West side of Market street,

WHERE THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

And intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Foreign and Domestick

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery &c.

Amongst which are:

KNIVES and Forks; Pen knives; Razors and Scissors; best German oil flints; socket Shovels and Spades; Cradling, Corn and Grass scythes; Box Coffee mills; English, German and American steel; Iron and Brass wire; Iron knitting pins; Glue; Windsor soap;—A handsome assortment of plated bitts; Stirrup irons, and Bridle fronts; Straining girth and boot webbing.

—*ALSO*—

A few Boxes of superior quality

COTTON CARDS,

Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail on reasonable terms

B. DARLINGTON.

April 1, 1814 tfq

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Virginia, Ohio & Pennsylvania,

FOR SALE.

700 ACRES AT THE UPPER END OF CRAIK'S Survey on the Kenhawa River, opposite to the mouth of Pocotallico Creek—200 Acres of this Land are in a high state of cultivation, with improvements of Orchards, Meadows, &c. It is altogether Bottom of the first Quality on the River, and affords excellent situations for Salt Works.

Also, between 5 & 6000 acs. of military Lands, in the State of Ohio, surveyed in the name of Charlet Simms, on Darby Creek, and other waters of Scioto—all lying in that District of Country, included between the Towns of Chillicothe and Frankinton.

I will also sell, on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, my Farm of Oakley, at the upper end of Montour's (commonly called the Long Island,) containing 300 Acres, and a residue of 7 or 800 Acres of Chas. Simms survey of 3000 Acres on Racoon Creek about 15 miles distant from Pittsburgh.

A more particular description of the two last mentioned Premises, is unnecessary, as they may be conveniently viewed by persons from this neighbourhood desirous of purchasing.

W. D. SIMMS.

Oakley Farm, May 1st, 1814.

tfq

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 28th August last from the subscriber, living in Birmingham, a bound Boy about 14 years old, named JOHN HARRY DICKLAS, a native of the East Indies; his complexion is of a dark copper colour, long black hair, acquiline nose, keen penetrating eyes, well made, and handsome face, he is remarkably talkative and impudent. He had on when he went away a fine blue and white striped gingham round-about, olive coloured waistcoat, nankin pantaloons, black morocco hat with silver band round the crown. He is supposed to have been ill-advised, and perhaps secreted or sent off by a person or persons in Pittsburgh. Any one taking up said runaway and securing him so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and if out of Pittsburgh reasonable charges beside.

Any one harbouring said bound Boy may, on detection, expect the exercise of the utmost rigour of the law.

NATHL BEDFORD.

September 26, 1814.

D. & J. CHUTE,

MARKET STREET—PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a large and elegant assortment of

SHOES,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION,

CHEAP AS USUAL—FOR CASH, viz:

GENTLEMEN'S Morocco and Leather PUMPS, &c.
Do. coarse and fine SHOES, &c.
Ladies Morocco, Kid and Leather do. of various descriptions
Misses' and Children's Morocco & Leather do.
ALSO—a few empty Boxes suitable for packing Goods.

N. B. Having made new arrangements in business, they solicit all with whom they have accounts to present them immediately for settlement.

Sept. 9, 1814. tfq

CASH FOR GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY FIVE CENTS,

A BUSHEL FOR

WHEAT,

AND SIXTY TWO AND A HALF CENTS, FOR

RYE.

GIVEN AT THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL.

Sept. 1, 1814. tfq

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF A WELL SITUATED

HOUSE AND LOT,

AND 300 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND.

THAT Valuable Stand, sign of the "*Rising Sun*," is now offered for SALE. The premises consist of 40 ft. on Front strt. & extends back 92 feet; and on which is erected a large two story Brick House, well adapted to public business, or pleasant and convenient for a private family. Immediate possession given.

ALSO—Three Hundred Acres of excellent LAND, in Ohio township, Allegheny County, on which is good Springs, and lies on the state road from Pittsburgh to Beaver. The terms will be easy, and made known on application to

GEORGE LEWIS.

Pittsburgh, July 22*d,* 1814

tfq

Wanted Immediately,

A NUMBER of WAGGONS to haul Iron from Marshall's Mills and Sligo Forge—for which generous wages will be given. Enquire at the *Office of the Steam Rolling Mill,* in Penn Street.

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1814.

3wq

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY

BOSLER & Co.

At their Wholesale and Commission Ware-House on Water and Front Streets,

PRIME New-Orleans Sugar in barrels,
White Havanna do. in boxes,
New-Orleans Rum, Indigo and Cotton,
Best green Coffee in barrels and bags,
Logwood,
Kentucky Rifle Powder and Bacon,
Mexican Copper, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1814.

tfq

FERREE'S POWDER.

JAMES CROSSAN,

WOOD STREET,

BETWEEN Second and Third Streets, next door to James Morrison's, have on hands, and intend constantly keeping a supply of FERREE'S RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell wholesale and retail on easy terms. Country Merchants can be supplied with this article, at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1814.

Storage & Commission

WAREHOUSE,

AND

HARD-WARE FACTORY.

J. BROWN & A PORTER.

HAVE commenced business next door to G. & C. Anshutz, Wood street, where they have on hand, and intend keeping, a general assortment of ALL KINDS of *IRON WORK*, consisting of Scythes, Sickles, Axes, Hoes, Edged Tools of every description, Wrought and Cut Nails, Rolled and Bar Iron, &c.

ALSO—*CURRIERS & TANNERS* Tools.

Having a large and safe Warehouse for the reception of Goods, they hope by fidelity and attention, to merit a share of publick patronage.

BROWN & PORTER.

Pittsburgh, June 15 tfq

House and Lot,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he at present resides, situated in Second street, between Wood and Market streets. The house is large and roomy; and its central situation makes it a desirable one for a boarding house or large family. He will give a generous credit, and possession on the 1st of Oct. next; and if not disposed of at that time, it will be Let for 1 year. For particulars enquire of

TH: CROMWELL.

Aug. 10th 1814 tfq

☞ Wants a Situation,

AS A BREWER,

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN,

WHO has served a regular apprenticeship, to the profession in Philadelphia; is perfectly acquainted with the brewing of Porter, Ale and Beer, and every branch of the business; is every way adequate to the superintendance of a Brewhouse, and for capability and character can give the most respectable and satisfactory reference.

Those desirous of placing their capital in a lucrative channel, by the establishment of a Brewery, or those willing to employ him in one already established, will find this advertisement an object of their consideration.

Letters, (post paid,) addressed to DAVID BREINTNAL, No. 13, South Seventh street, Philadelphia, will be immediately attended to.

Aug. 5th, 1814.

11wp

COTTON YARN TWIST.

ROBERT GETTY, Agent for an extensive Manufactory in Philadelphia, will be certainly supplied with this Article to any amount at the lowest Philadelphia prices and the addition of carriage.

ROBERT GETTY,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,

Is now opening a large assortment of *French, India, British* and *Domestic*

DRY GOODS,

which will be sold very low for Cash, by the piece or yard.

Also, an excellent assortment of *HARD-WARE* and *GROCERIES*

Pittsburgh, 29th August, 1814. tf

BATH HOUSE.

THE BATH HOUSE, next door to the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, on the bank of the Monongahela, is now in complete operation. The water is *soft*, and both *warm* and *cold*. It will be kept open from 5 o'clock in the morning till 10 in the evening.

15th June, 1814.

tf.

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

Hugh Moore & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a HAT STORE, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, formerly occupied by J. Tibbett, where they offer for Sale, a large and elegant assortment of Beaver, Castor, and Roram HATS. Having procured excellent workmen and the best materials, they flatter themselves to serve those that will favor them with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

☞ Orders will be received at the Warehouse of SUTTON and M'NICKLE, and promptly attended to.

Wanted immediately, two or three Apprentices to the Hatting business. Apply to *Hugh Moore & Co. Pittsburgh.*

June 29, 1814. tf

TO LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR ON A PERPETUAL LEASE,

THE property now occupied by *B. Bakewell & Co.* containing two full Lots with a two story Brick House and an excellent Pump of good water at the door: The situation is eligible for a private family or tavern:

ALSO,

On perpetual lease,

FOUR LOTS, bounded by Water and Front streets, and running on Ross street 160 feet—For terms apply to

SAMUEL SMITH,

In Wood street.

May 17 tfq

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

IMPRESSED with gratitude for the liberal favors conferred on him by his numerous friends and acquaintances, returns them his most sincere thanks, and informs them that, having declined the Saddlery business, and sold his Stock in that Trade to (his brother) *Jesse Hamilton* and Mr. *William Tait*, from whose complete knowledge of the business, he with confidence recommends them to their patronage.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Hamilton & Tait,

In the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *William Hamilton*, Market Street, between Front and Second Streets; where, having selected a large and elegant assortment of Materials, carefully chosen at the best markets, they will be well supplied with

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' ELASTIC SADDLES

Also, Bridles, Saddle Bags, Whips and Spurs; Officers and Military Saddles and Bridles of every description, with Military Equipments; Velisses, Leather Travelling Trunks, Portmanteaus, Fancy, Dressing and Common Trunks—Coach, Gig, Chair, Waggon and Cart Harness, with every other article in their line. Any favors conferred on them will be thankfully received and executed with dispatch.

JESSE HAMILTON,
WILLIAM TAIT.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1814.

tf.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to employ 10 or 15 WAGGONS to haul Iron from Juniata and Bellefonte Iron Works, to this place, for which liberal wages will be paid.

APPLY TO

WILLIAM LECKY.

Pittsburgh, July 26 tf

SEASONED PINE AND OAK BOARDS,

FOR SALE, BY

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1814.

MINERAL WATERS.

THE subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform the public, that they have recommenced making SODA and SELTZER WATERS, which they warrant equal in quality to any made in the United States. These Waters are justly celebrated for their virtues, and universally drank in the principal cities of Europe and America. It is presumed, therefore, they will be duly estimated by the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

They also offer for Sale, at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage, a large and general assortment of *DRUGS* and *MEDICINES*. Orders *thankfully* received and punctually attended to

AVERY & VANDYT,

in Wood Street, between Front and Second.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING for the present declined the mercantile business, he calls on all those indebted to him to make payment—and those who have demands against him will present them for settlement.

The subscriber has again commenced the BOW STRING MANUFACTORY, and in a few days will be able to supply his friends and the public with the best kind, wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

JOHN COWAN, *Union Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office.*

Pittsburgh, Aug. 30, 1814.

BROKER'S

AND

Conveyancer's Office.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will, *in a few weeks*, open an Office in Pittsburgh, where DEEDS, MORTGAGES, WILLS, BONDS, AGREEMENTS, and all other Instruments of writing will be drawn, in *legal form*, with accuracy and dispatch.

Bank and other stock, and real estate will be bought and sold—Books will be kept for the registry of houses and lots in the borough and lands in this and the adjoining states, which may be offered for sale or rent—Persons wishing to borrow money on real or other security will be attended to—Those who have money which they may wish to loan, may accomplish their object by applying at this office.

In connection with the foregoing, will be kept a general

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

where persons wishing information or intelligence on any subject, from any part of the United States—masters wanting apprentices or servants—journeymen wanting employment and in fact every person wishing to employ or be employed, may be accommodated—It is also intended to keep a correct

REGISTER

of the principal merchants, commission merchants, tavern keepers, mechanics, manufacturers, &c. within the borough with their places of abode, for the information of strangers and generally, all such business will be transacted as is usual in a Conveyancer's, Broker's and Intelligence Office.

The citizens of Pittsburgh are earnestly invited to patronize an undertaking, which appears to be so much wanted amongst them—the advantages resulting to the public must be evident, and it is hoped it will not be suffered to languish through want of encouragement which is certainly due from them to an establishment of this kind.

JAMES M. RIDDLE

September 30, 1814.

ARMY BLANKS,

Printed in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice at this office.